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NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From February 20, till March 20.

'Ere yet the Ram his golden horn displays,
And triumph o'er the night the length'ning days,
Smiles the young Spring ; but, like a maiden coy,
With fault'ring footsteps meets the coming joy,
While lagging Winter, wrapt in many a storm,
And chilling vapours, hover round her form.

EVANS.

ALTHOUGH some chilling blasts have whitened our mountains and plains with snow, and covered our water with ice, yet has the past winter been milder than generally experienced in our Northern situation, and could we hope that no greater cold would again prevail, we might plant, and see bloom around the gay variety of *Cistus*, and beautiful *Oleander*, of the south of Europe ; the splendid *Magnolias* of South Carolina ; and almost all the gaudy tribe of vegetables which the southern parts of New Holland, that land of wonderful productions, has presented to the eye of the Botanist.

The beautiful *Rock Rose* (*Cistus formosus*) *White Tree Heath* (*Erica Arborea*) and *Lobloby Bay* (*Gordonia Lasianthus*) have resisted the cold of the winter ; and from trials formerly made with the *Peppermint*, *Mint Tree* (*Eucalyptus piperita*) *Decurrent Sensitive plant* (*Mimosa decurrens*) and several other plants from about the settlements of New Holland, none of which were killed with a less cold, than 25 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it may be concluded they would have survived this last winter. A season of this mild temperature cannot however be often expected, and those who wish to beautify and benefit their country, would find inexhaustible stores in the northern parts of America, and even at the southern extremity, on the inhospitable shores of *Terra del Fuego*, where the valuable *Winters Aromatica*, lost to Europe, awaits only to be introduced, to expand its beautiful foliage in the British Isles. No doubt but every friend to science and his country will learn with pleasure that, " Mr. Bradbury, who went out to America, to collect plants for the Liverpool, and Dublin Society, botanical gardens, has been with Mr. Jefferson ; who enters very warmly into the plan, and has offered his garden as a depot for any plants he may collect, which he will, should there be a war, send to Liverpool. Mr. Jefferson, also informed him, that *Captain Lewis*, whom he, when President of the United States, sent to explore the *Missouri*, had in latitude 49, at a vast distance from the mouth of the *Missouri*, and in so elevated a situation as to present a climate like *Greenland*, discovered a species of *Zea* (*Maize*) very productive, that will grow in the Highlands of Scotland. And also a species of *Holcus Sorghum* (*Indian Millet*) still more productive. Some of the plants measured 14 feet in height. Both plants are useful for food. Mr. Jefferson thought they would be of great importance, and has promised to send some seed of each to Mr. Roscoe. Mr. Bradbury has found several other new and beautiful plants. He is now exploring *Louisiana*, which has not been visited by any botanist. Mr. Bradbury says, Mr. Lewis is cultivating the *Maize* and *Millet* with success at *Louisville*."

On examining the report of last year, for the same period it will be seen that there is only three or four days difference in the time of flowering of the plants.

February 23d, *Mistle Thrush* (*Turdus Viscivorus*) singing.

24, *Two leaved Squill* (*Scilla Bifolia*) flowering.

26, *Common Yellow Crocus* (*Crocus Maritimus*) flowering.

Pearcock (*Pavo Cristatus*) expanding his tail.

Hedge sparrow (*Sylvia Modularis*) singing.

27, *Yellow Hammer* (*Emberiza Citrinella*) and *Common Lark* (*Alauda Arvensis*) singing.

March 3d, *Lungwort* (*Pulmonaria Officinalis*) flowering. *Blackbird* (*Turdus Merula*) singing.

8, *Basket Willow* (*Salix Viminalis*) flowering.

10, *Tit Lark* (*Alauda Pratensis*) singing.

13, *Double cupped Andromeda* (*Andromeda Calyculata*) and *Little Narcissus* (*Narcissus Minor*) flowering.

14, *White Dog's-tooth Violet* (*Erythronium Dens Canis*) and *Small Blue Speedwell* (*Veronica Agrestis*) flowering.

- 19, Pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*) coming generally into flower.
 20, Dor Beetle (*Scarabæus Stercorarius*) and Humble Bees (*Apis terrestris*) making their appearance.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From February 20, till March 20.

THE same changeableness of weather which marked the winter months, continues to prevail throughout this period; and although we have had some pleasant days, they have been smaller in number than usual at this season.

- February 21, Fine clear day.
 22, Cold windy day, but frost going off.
 23, Showery.
 24, Wet stormy day.
 25, Wet, stormy, with snow on the mountain.
 26, Light showers, stormy towards evening.
 27, 28, Fine, dry clear days.
 March 1, Showers of misty rain.
 2, Hazy, with light rain.
 3, 4, 5, Fine days
 6, Fine day, with slight rain in the evening.
 7, 8, 9, Wet days.
 10, Showery,
 11, Rain.
 12, Wet and stormy.
 13, Wet morning.
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, } Some showers almost every day, but dry cold weather.

The range of the barometer has been so little, that to an inattentive observer, it might be said to be stationary; its lowest state was on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of March, when it stood at 28.8, and its highest was on the 21st of February, when it stood at 30.3.

The thermometer observed in the morning, was on the 21st of February at 30, on the 1st of March, 51; the rest of the time it seldom rose above 40, so that this period may be reckoned cool.

The prevalent winds have been rather easterly, having been 11 times N. E. 4 times S. E. 1 time E. by N. 8 times S. W. 6 times N. W.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR APRIL, 1810.

ON the 4th of this month we have new moon, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and of course, on the preceding days, she rises in the morning, and is gradually decreasing till this time; at this new moon there is an eclipse of the sun; but at the time of new moon, the sun will be below the horizon, consequently the eclipse will be invisible.

10th, The moon is perceived to have passed the 3d of the Twins, these stars being seen at their first appearance, near to and below her. The moon being between it and the two first stars of the Twins, which are at a considerable distance above her. Orion, the moon, and the Twins now form an object considerably interesting. At 9, she is 48° 44' from the 1st of the Lion.

15th, She is on the meridian at 6 min. past 9, being now under the body of the Lion, the first and third to the east, the fourth and second to the west of the meridian; at 9, she is 41° 57' from the first of the Virgin, and 49° 29' from the second of the Twins.

20th, She rises at 6 min. past 9, under the two first stars of the Balance, but nearest to the first, Herschell being below the line, between her and the first of the Balance, but nearest to the star; as she rises in the heavens we notice below her the stars in the Scorpion and Saturn.